



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

5065 County Road 21

Parts 1 & 2

Reference Plan 19R-9718

Part of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 9

Part of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 8

Geographic Township of Dysart

County of Haliburton

Prepared for:

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PIF: P321-0115-2020

Original Report



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.

2365 Watts Road,

Haliburton, Ontario

K0M 1S0

July 11, 2020

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a 3.66 ha area located at 5065 County Road 21, Parts 1 & 2, Reference Plan 19R-9718, part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 9, and part of Lots 11 and 12 Concession 8, Geographic Township of Dysart, Municipality of Dysart et al, Haliburton County, Ontario. The Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken as part of an application for Site Plan Approval and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 5.4.2 of the *Dysart et al Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological assessment as a condition of development approval in subject lands that are considered to be areas of archaeological potential.

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of a water source passing through the study area indicates the potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The heavy forest of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on June 1, 2020 under PIF #: P321-0115-2020 issued to Shane McCartney (P321). The weather during the survey was a mix of sun and cloud and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 78% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey with the remaining area determined to have either been permanently inundated from the presence of a creek or subject to deep subsurface alteration that would remove any archaeological potential due to the construction of a roadway and parking lot, which were subsequently not assessed.

Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter and was excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Test pit depth averaged approximately 25 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a light brown sand topsoil horizon overlaying a pale orange sand subsoil. No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



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Project Personnel

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Licensed Field Director:	Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (R1037)
Field Technician:	Brian Ellis (A1220)
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Technical Review:	Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)
Graphics:	Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)



1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (Earthworks) was retained by Curry Chevrolet Buick GMC to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a 3.66 ha area located at 5065 County Road 21, Parts 1 & 2, Reference Plan 19R-9718, part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 9, and part of Lots 11 and 12 Concession 8, Geographic Township of Dysart, Municipality of Dysart et al, Haliburton County, Ontario (Map 1). The Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken as part of an application for Site Plan Approval (Map 2) and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 5.4.2 of the *Dysart et al Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological assessment as a condition of development approval in subject lands that are considered to be areas of archaeological potential (Municipality of Dysart et al 2004:39)

The objectives of the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential
- To document archaeological resources located on the property
- To determine whether any identified archaeological resources require further assessment
- To recommend Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in Earthworks corporate library, the Ontario Land Registry Office, and the Federal Canadian Census located online at Library and Archives Canada.

Permission to access the property was provided by Rory Campbell of Curry Chevrolet Buick GMC.



1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of northern Ontario, as based on Munson and Jamieson (2013)

Table 1 Pre-Contact Culture History of northern Ontario

Culture Period	Archaeological/Material Culture	Calibrated Dates
Early Paleo-Indian		>11,500 BCE
		10,500 BCE
Late Paleo-Indian		9,500 BCE
		8,500 BCE
Early Archaic	Lakehead Complex	8,500 BCE 7,500 BCE 6,500 BCE
Middle Archaic	Shield Archaic	6,500 BCE
		5,500 BCE
		4,500 BCE
		3,500 BCE
Late Archaic		2,500 BCE
		1,500 BCE
		1,000 BCE
Early Woodland		600 BCE 200 BCE
Middle Woodland	Laurel	200 BCE 1 CE 200 CE 600 CE 1,000 CE
Late Woodland	Blackduck/Selkirk, Sandy Lake	1,000 CE 1,400 CE
European Contact	Algonqian	1,400 CE 1,800 CE



1.2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous History

The study area enters the historic record in 1615, when Samuel de Champlain arrived at the western boundary of Muskoka. He recorded the inhabitants of the area as Algonquin Aborigines and who travelled with them in the area to the Nipissing and the Huron (Rogers 1978). Early accounts by European explorers suggest the study area was considered part of a loosely defined overlapping hunting territory associated with the Huron Confederacy and the Nipissing, who inhabited Lake Nipissing approximately 143 kilometres north of the study area (Trigger 1994, Trigger and Day 1994). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Indigenous groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the Pre-Contact period. By the 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of Huronia by the League of Five Nations Iroquois. By 1649, five Huron villages were destroyed, and the remainder abandoned, resulting in the complete disintegration of the Huron Confederacy and the absorption of their members into the Petun, Neutral and other groups (Stone and Chaput 1978). Additionally, the Nipissing were defeated in a skirmish with the Mohawk in 1653 and relocated west to Lake Nipigon (Day 1978:789). The Nipissing returned to the area in 1667 following a peace agreement between the French and the Mohawk. There is little evidence to suggest a concentrated period of settlement in the region during the eighteenth century, with Anishnabeg groups known to traverse through the area practicing traditional hunting and fishing. Following their defeat of the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, the British began purchasing large tracts of land in Ontario through treaties with the Aboriginal communities in the region. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 asserted British sovereignty over the region while declaring the land to be in possession of the Indigenous people who occupied it and establishing the policies for Crown purchase of these lands (Surtees 1994:93). These purchasing efforts were intensified following the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War in 1783 and the War of 1812 in 1814, which saw successive waves of migration of United Empire Loyalists and British settlers into Upper Canada. The current study area forms part of a large block of land north of Lake Ontario that was initially purchased by Sir John Johnson and Col. John Butler in 1788. Irregularities in the original treaty documents led to them being declared invalid under the terms of the Royal Proclamation, and a formalized cession of these lands was concluded under the Williams Treaties in 1923 (Surtees 1994:107).

1.2.3 European Settlement History

Haliburton County did not undergo large scale European settlement until the mid-nineteenth century. This began with the construction of the Bobcaygeon colonization road in 1856, and the construction of the Peterson Road which ran through the township of Dudley (Cummings 1963:29). In 1861, the Canadian Land and Emigration Company of London, England was incorporated in order to promote settlement in what would later become Haliburton County. The company invested funds into the area for development and sold lots to potential settlers at reduced rates. In 1865, the company completed their purchase of nine townships in the area including Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, and Clyde. The



town plot of Haliburton was surveyed in 1864, and a sawmill was erected in the same year (Emmerson 2015:15). The population of Dysart was listed as about 500 people in 1869, with the Village of Haliburton within having about 200 individuals (Conner 1869). The potential for large scale farming in the area was quickly dismissed by settlers and economic activity and growth in the region became almost entirely dependent on the lumber industry. In order to take advantage of the lumber and mineral potential in the region the Victoria Railway began construction in 1872 and completed its connection to Haliburton in 1875 (Cummings 1963:149). The official formation of the Provisional County of Haliburton started in 1874, and settlers came mainly from the neighbouring Peterborough and Victoria Counties. Haliburton County today consists of the Municipalities of Algonquin Highlands, Dysart et al, Highlands East, and Minden Hills.

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The study area is located within parts of the southeast corner of Lot 11 Concession 9, the southwest corner of Lot 12 Concession 9, the northeast corner of Lot 11, Concession 8, and the northern portion of Lot 12 Concession 8.

The lands within the study area were purchased in 1865 by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company Ltd. The census of 1871 does not indicate any agricultural activity within the boundaries of the study area, and historic mapping from 1879 situates the study area along the North Shore Road but does not list any occupants (Map 3).

Lot 11 Concession 9 was deeded by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company Ltd. to Jane Clark in 1884. It was then deeded by William Clark to Edmund Robertson in 1918. Robertson then sold the lands to Walter Wilkinson in 1925. In 1930 the southern portion of the lot was sold to Hedley Heir.

Lot 12 Concession 9 was deeded by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company Ltd. to William Menzies in 1874. It was then deeded in the same year to Anne Laidlaw. George Laidlaw then sold the lands to Benjamin Oshilaut in 1888. George Bolander was sold 76 acres in Lot 12 Concession 9 in 1909. Bolander sold portions of his holding off in parcels during the late 1930's and 1940's.

Lot 12 Concession 8 was deeded by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company Ltd. to William Menzies in 1874. It was then deeded in the same year to Anne Laidlaw. George Laidlaw was deeded the Lot in 1885. George Laidlaw was a grain merchant, and railway promoter who was president of the Victoria Railway which ran from Lindsay to Haliburton (McIlwraith 2020). The lands on Lot 12 Concession 8 stayed in the Laidlaw family until 16 acres of the Lot were sold by George Laidlaw to George Bolander in 1909.



1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of a parking lot and gravel laneway bordered by a woodlot and overgrown, rocky grasslands (Images 1 thru 19)

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area is situated within a spillway and shallow till and rock ridge (Map 4) of the Algonquian Highlands, a physiographic region overlaying Precambrian bedrock and granite (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 211). It mostly consists of a shallow horizon of acidic, sandy and stony soil, with frequent valleys floored with outwash sand and gravel or covered in swampland. The only exceptions are minor till plains located in north Hastings and southwest Haliburton, at a distance far removed from the current study area.

The soil of the study area consists of Monteagle Sandy Loam, a well-drained Podzol which developed on glacio-fluvial outwash sand. This dominantly coarse textured soil lays on Precambrian rock at one foot or less (Hoffman et al. 1964). Surficial geology within the study area consists of coarse textured glaciolacustrine deposits of undifferentiated sand, silt and clay (Map 5).

The nearest potable water source is a small tributary creek which runs through the study area. This creek originates west of the study area and drains into Drag River and Grass Lake. Grass Lake is connected to a chain of lakes via Drag River to the southwest. This lake chain is 12 kilometres in length and flows to the west as a watershed of the Algonquin Highlands (Watershed Canada 2015:4).

The study area is located within the Bancroft District of the Georgian Bay Ecozone, which itself is situated on the southern part of the Ontario Shield Ecozone. This region encompasses 7,447,869 hectares, and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It is characterized by a mix of eastern white pine, red pine, eastern hemlock, and yellow birch, in addition to sugar maple, American beech, wild black cherry, American basswood, and white ash in the southern part of the region.

Representative fauna include little brown bat, American black bear, moose, fisher, North American river otter, beaver, common loon, osprey, broad-winged hawk, ruby-throated hummingbird, pileated woodpecker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, winter wren, veery, Blackburnian warbler, black-throated blue warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, red-spotted newt, northern two-lined salamander, four-toed salamander, gray treefrog, pickerel frog, American bullfrog, snapping turtle, smooth greensnake, and northern ring-necked snake. In the numerous lakes and rivers, fish such as lake trout, brook trout, lake whitefish, yellow perch, walleye, bluegill, rock bass, brown bullhead, bluntnose minnow, northern redbelly dace, and golden shiner are found.

(Crins et al. 2009:40-41)



1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. No archaeological sites were identified within a one kilometer radius of the study area. No archaeological assessments have been carried out within 50 meters of the study area

1.4 Summary

As documented in Section 1.0, the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of a water source passing through the study area indicates the potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The heavy forest of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.



2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on June 1, 2020 under PIF #: P321-0115-2020 issued to Shane McCartney (P321). The weather during the survey was a mix of sun and cloud and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 78% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey (Images 20 and 21) with the remaining area determined to have either been permanently inundated from the presence of a creek or subject to deep subsurface alteration that would remove any archaeological potential due to the construction of a roadway and parking lot, which were subsequently not assessed.

Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter and was excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Test pit depth averaged approximately 25 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a light brown sand topsoil horizon overlaying a pale orange sand subsoil (Image 22). No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 6.



3.0 Record of Finds

Table 2 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

Table 2: Information Inventory of Documentary Records

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	48 digital photographs,
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page



4.0 Analysis and Conclusion

A Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on a an 3.66 ha area located at 5065 County Road 21, Parts 1 & 2, Reference Plan 19R-9718, part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 9, and part of Lots 11 and 12 Concession 8, Geographic Township of Dysart, Municipality of Dysart et al, Haliburton County, Ontario. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on June 01, 2020.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey did not yield any evidence of archaeological material. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.



5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MHSTCI is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports..



6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.



7.0 References

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8.0 Images



Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.



Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.





Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.



Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.





Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.



Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.





Image 7: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.



Image 8: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.





Image 9: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.



Image 10: Study Area Conditions. Facing West.





Image 11: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.



Image 12: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.





Image 13: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.



Image 14: Study Area Conditions. Facing West.





Image 15: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.



Image 16: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.





Image 17: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.



Image 18: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.





Image 19: Study Area Conditions. Facing West.



Image 20: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing West.





Image 21: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.



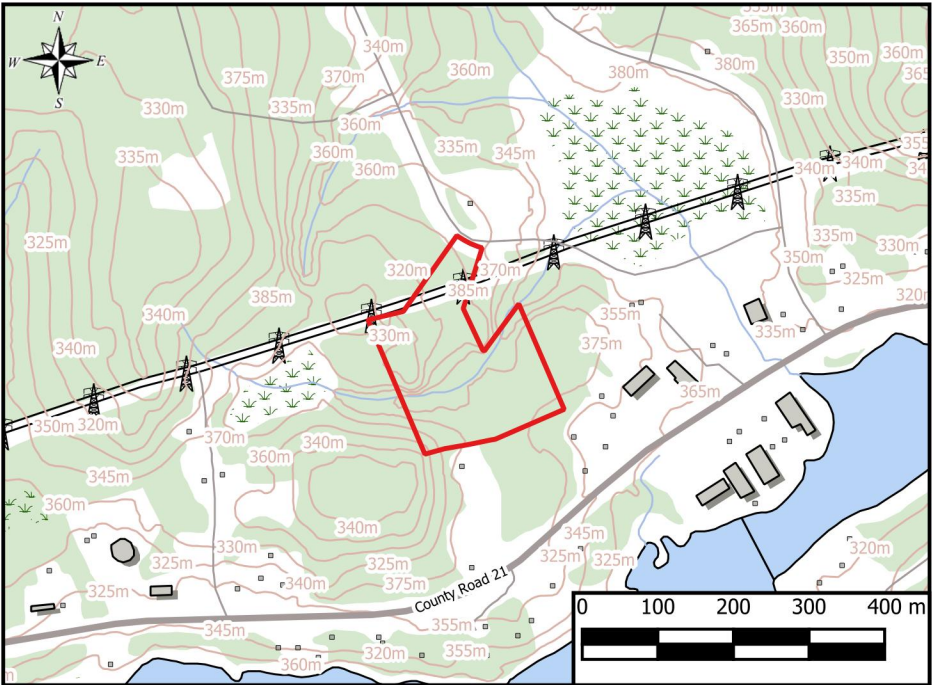
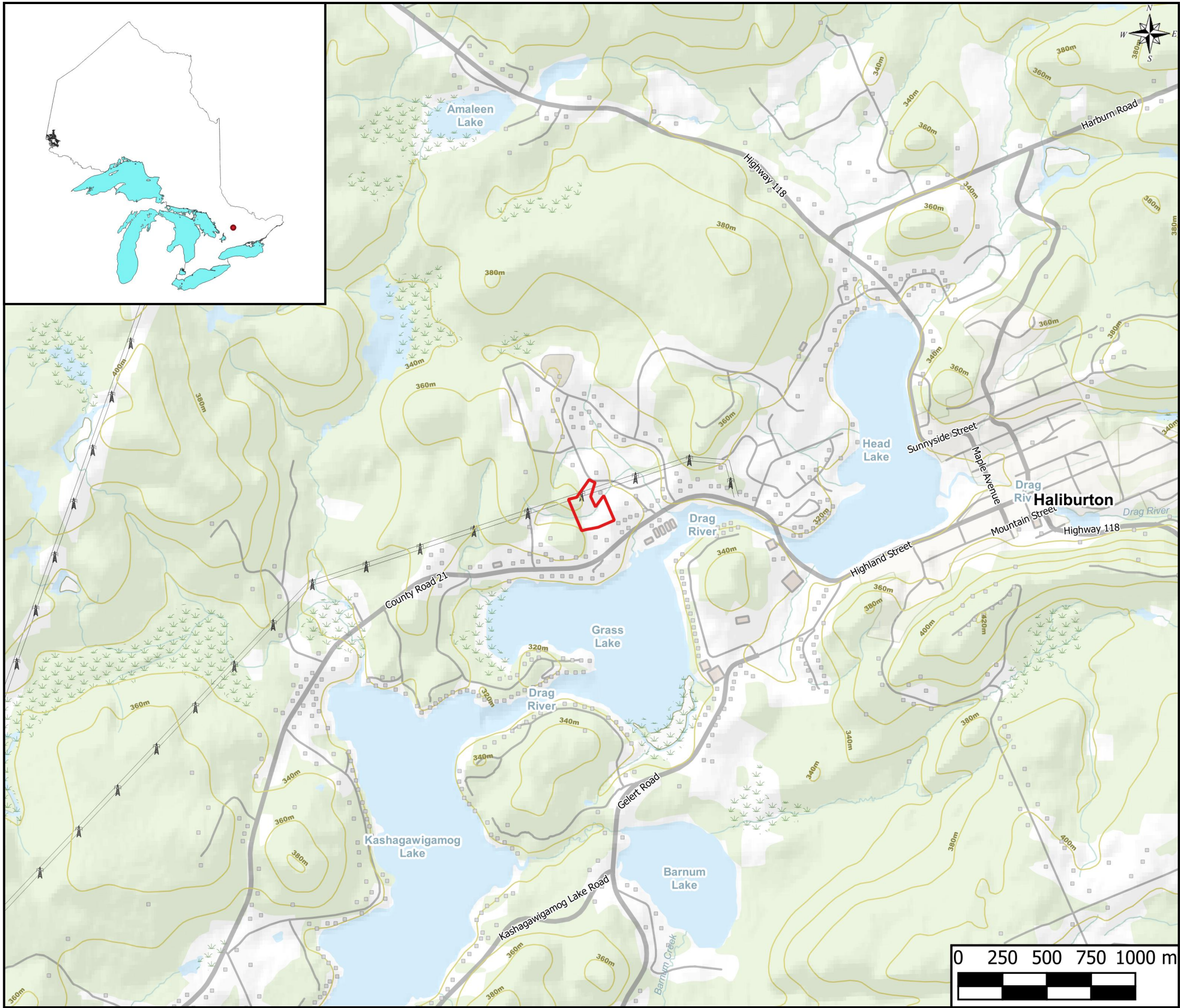
Image 22: Open Test Pit showing Subsurface Stratigraphy.



9.0 Maps



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
5065 County Road 21
Haliburton



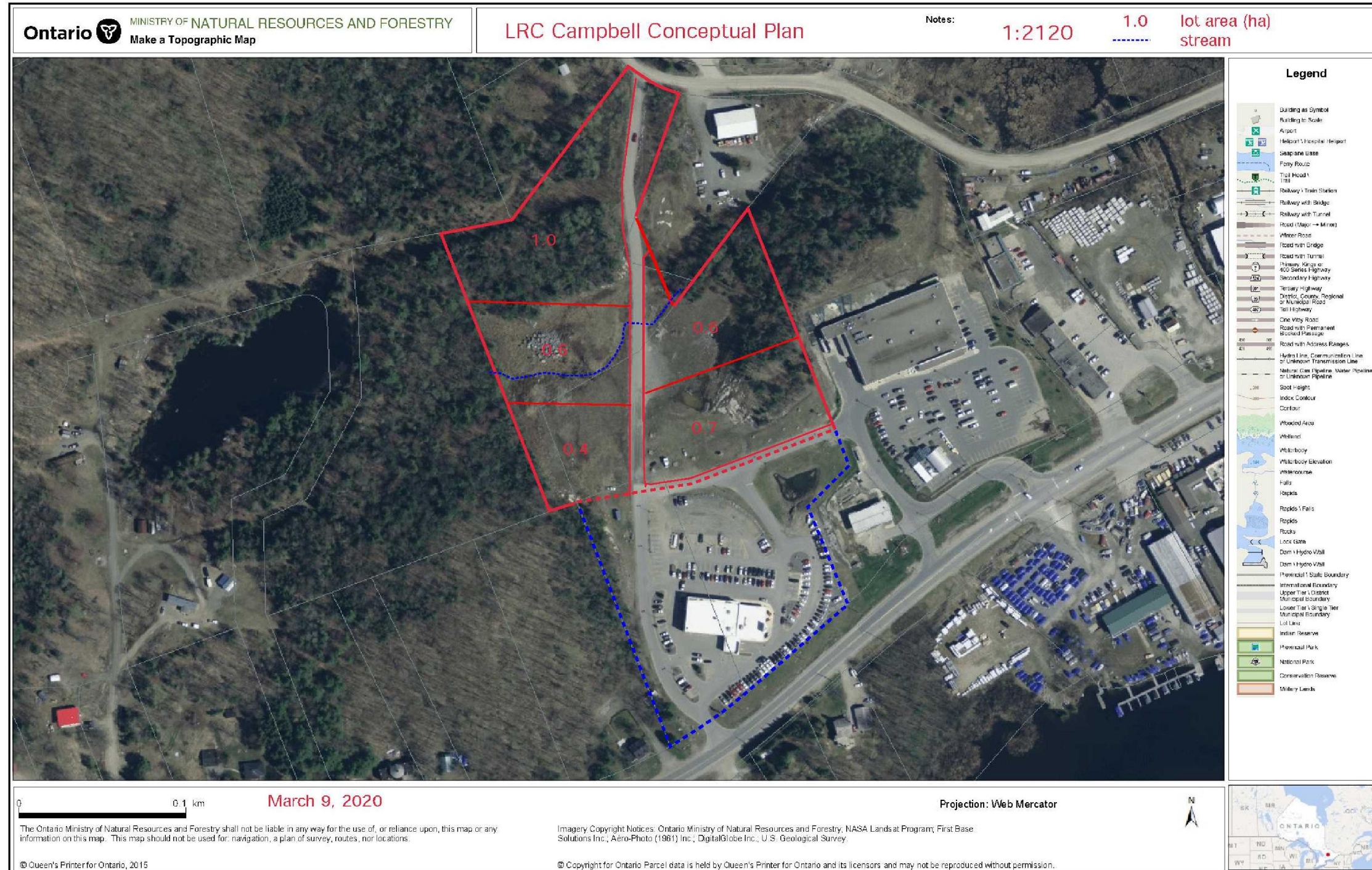
Legend

Study Area

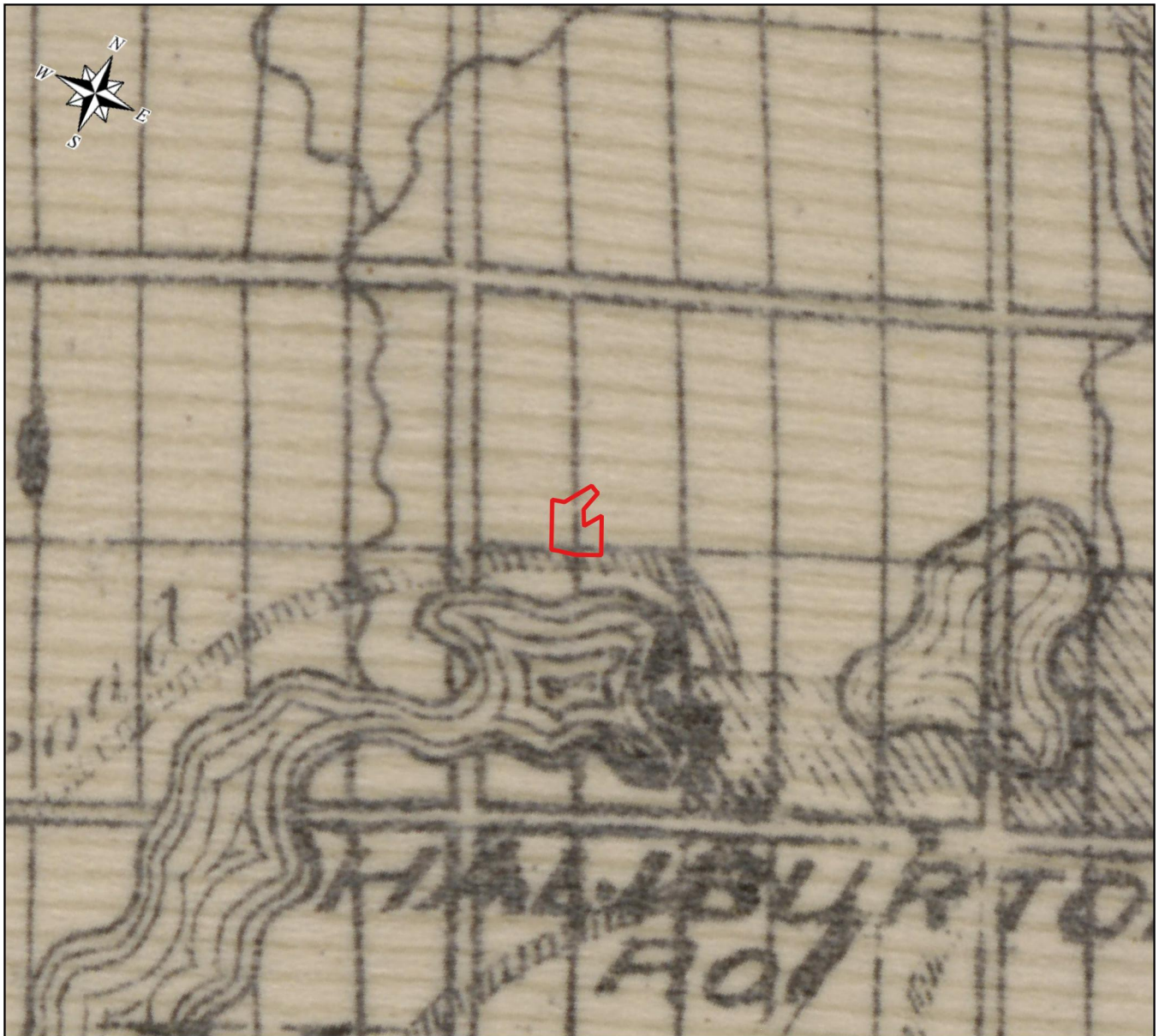
Reference:
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
Esri Basemap

Map 1: Regional Map

**Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
5065 County Road 21
Haliburton**



Map 2: Site Plan



Legend

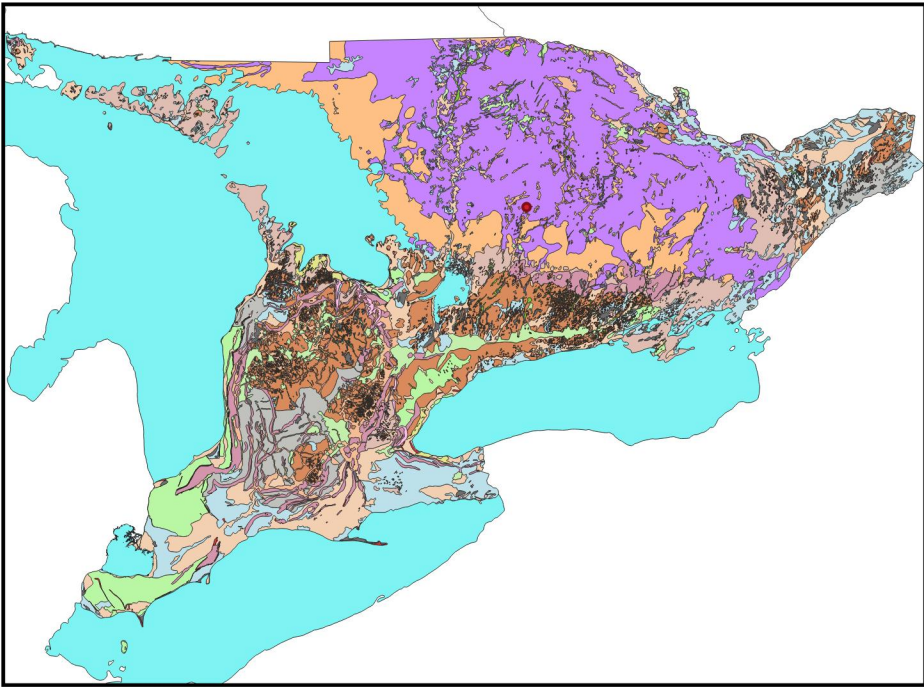
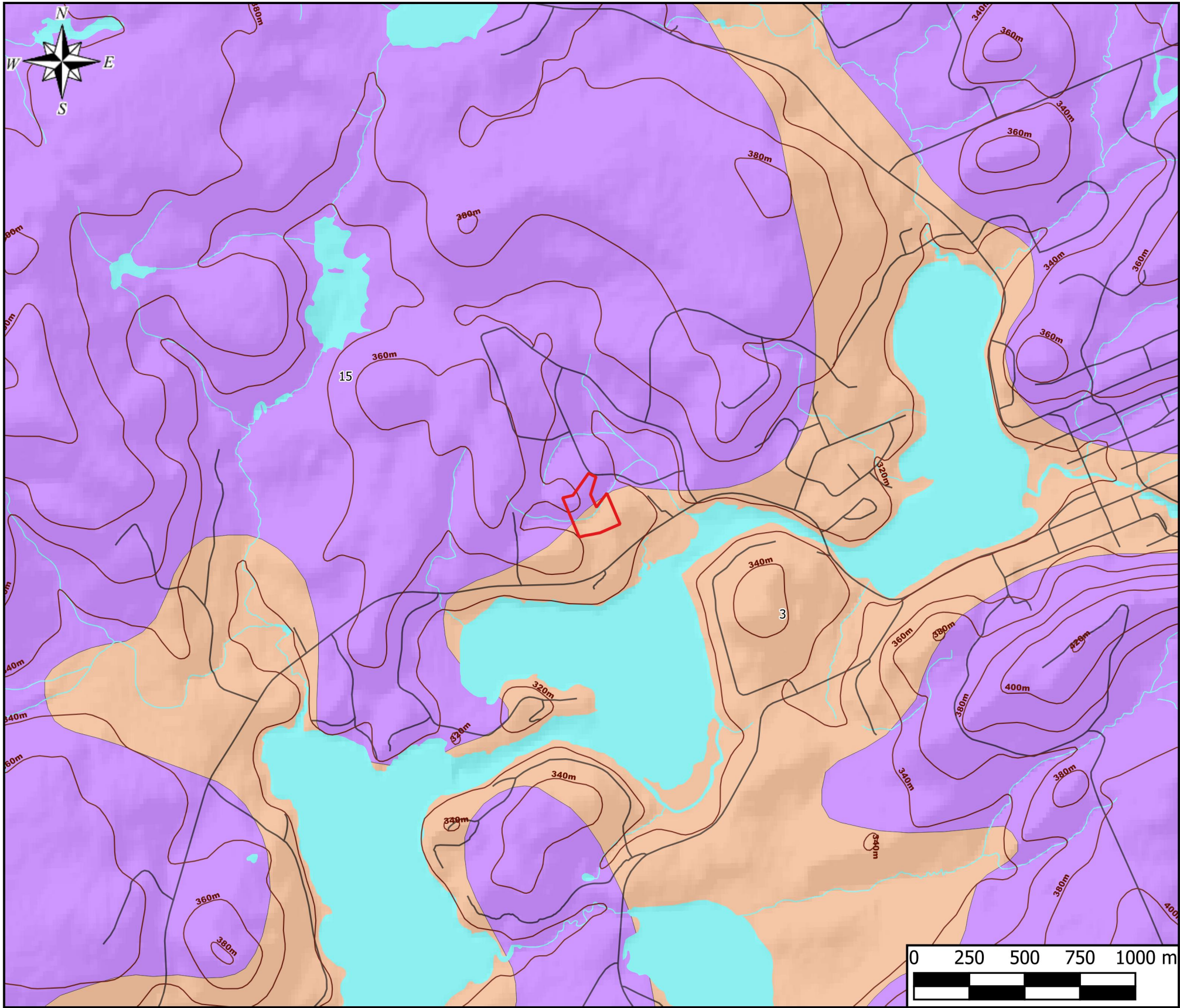
 Study Area

Base Map:
1879 Miles & Co.
*The New Topographic Atlas of the
Province of Ontario, Canada.*

Not to Scale

Map 3: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping



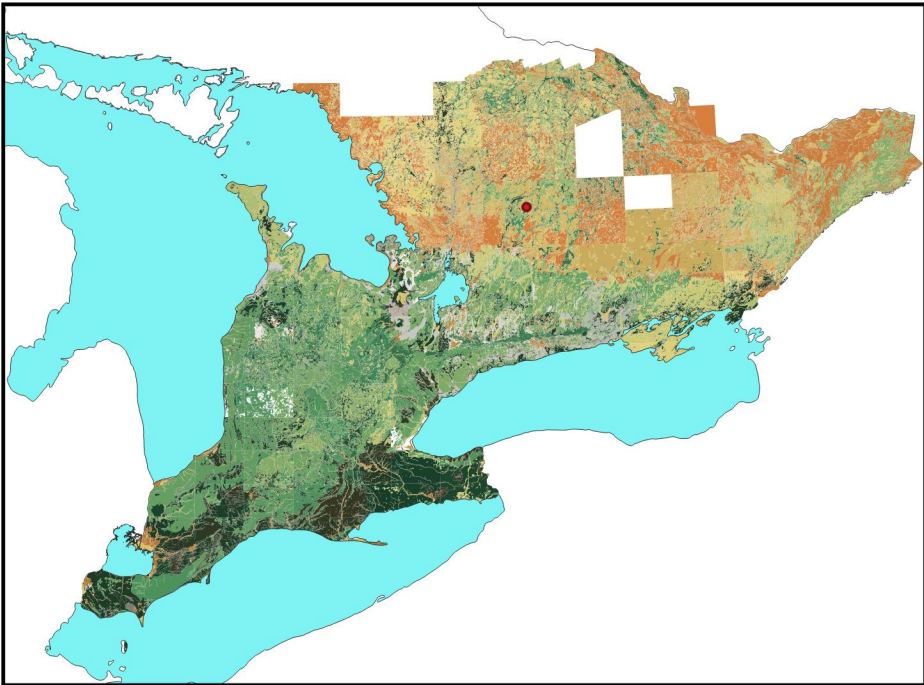
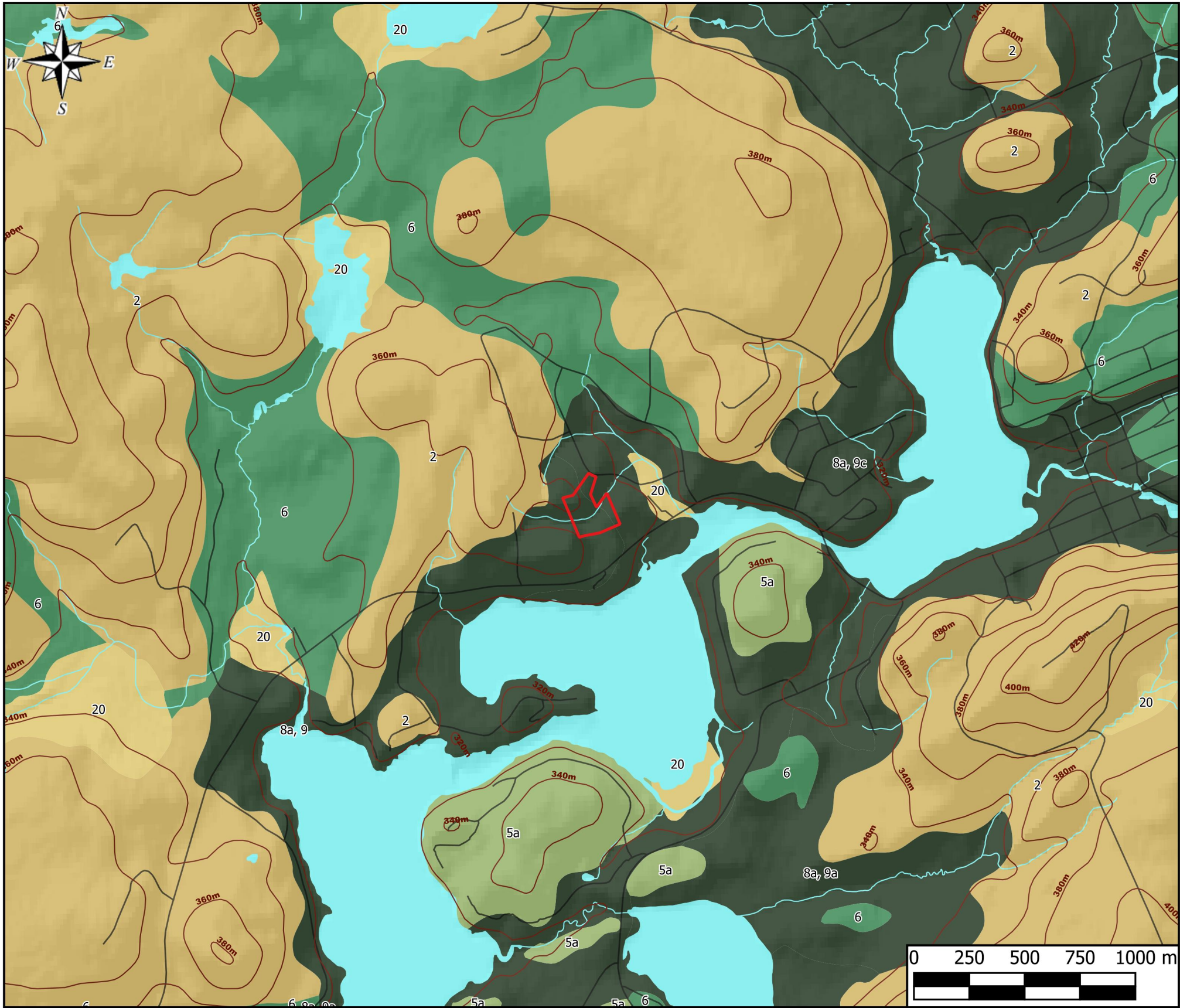


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 3 - Spillways
- 15 - Shallow Till And Rock Ridges

Base Data:
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—Data 228.

Map 4: Physiographic Landforms

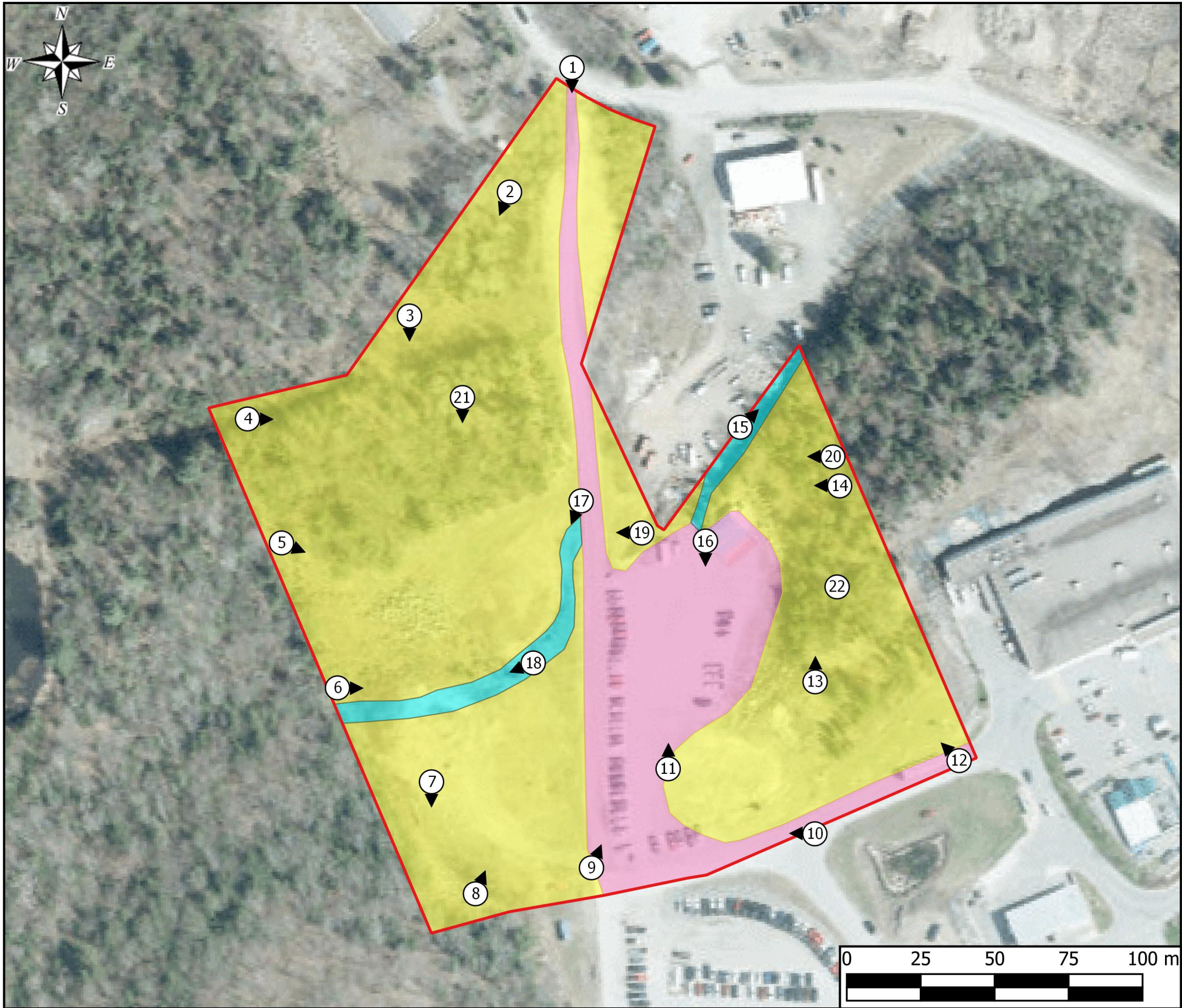


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 2 - Till; thickness variable ranging up to to 10 m
- 5a - Till; thickness variable ranging up to to 10 m
- 6 - Interstratified complex of sand, gravel, and diamicton
- 8a, 9 - Undifferentiated sand, silt, and clay deposited in ice
- 8a, 9a - Coarsening upward sequences of clay, silt, sand
- 8a, 9c - Laminated clay, silt, and sand
- 20 - Silt, woody peat, and gyttja

Base Data:
Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data
128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

Map 6: Surficial Geology



Legend

- Study Area
- Area Subject to Test Pit Survey at 5 metre intervals
- Area of Subsurface Disturbance - Not Assessed
- Area of Permanent Inundation - Not Assessed
- # Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Esri Basemap

**Map 6: Stage 2
Assessment Results**